

Customs Bulletin

Regulations, Rulings, Decisions, and Notices
concerning Customs and related matters



and Decisions

of the United States Court of Customs and
Patent Appeals and the United States
Customs Court

Vol. 7

AUGUST 8, 1973

No. 32

This issue contains

T.D. 73-201 through 73-207

C.D. 4461

Protest abstracts P73/704 through P73/740

Reap. abstracts R73/197 through R73/207

Tariff Commission Notices

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
U.S. Customs Service

NOTICE

The abstracts, rulings, and notices which are issued weekly by the U.S. Customs Service are subject to correction for typographical or other printing errors. Users may notify the U.S. Customs Service, Facilities Management Division, Washington, D.C. 20229, of any such errors in order that corrections may be made before the bound volumes are published.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price 55 cents (single copy). Subscription price: \$28.50 a year; \$7.25 additional for foreign mailing.

U.S. Customs Service

(T.D. 73-201)

Reimbursable services—Excess cost of preclearance operations

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1973.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 24.18(d), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.18(d)), the biweekly reimbursable excess costs for each preclearance installation are determined to be as set forth below and will be effective with the pay period beginning August 5, 1973.

<i>Installation</i>	<i>Biweekly Excess Cost</i>
Montreal, Canada	\$4,727.00
Toronto, Canada	9,238.00
Kindley Field, Bermuda	1,181.00
Nassau, Bahama Islands	3,783.00
Vancouver, Canada	1,185.00
Winnipeg, Canada	470.00

(FIS-9-05 A:A:RE)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register July 25, 1973 (38 FR 19916)]

(T.D. 73-202)

Customs Delegation Order No. 34 (Revision 1)

Delegation of Authority to Waive Claims for Erroneous Payments of Pay and Allowances to Employees

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1973.

1. By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commissioner of Customs by Treasury Department Order No. 214 (Revision 1), dated

U.S. Customs Service

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20541

TELEPHONE: (202) 344-3000

TELETYPE: (202) 344-3000

FACSIMILE: (202) 344-3000

The U.S. Customs Service is a part of the Department of the Treasury. It is responsible for the collection of duties and taxes on imports and exports, and for the enforcement of laws relating to the trade in goods and services. The Service also has a role in the protection of the country's borders and in the enforcement of laws relating to the trade in goods and services.

For more information, please contact:

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

April 17, 1969, (34 FR 6864), I hereby delegate to the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Administration, insofar as employees in the Bureau of Customs headquarters are concerned, and to Regional Commissioners of Customs, insofar as employees in their regions are concerned, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury under 5 U.S.C. 5584, and the regulations of the Comptroller General in 4 CFR Parts 91-93, 37 FR 26095, December 8, 1972, to waive in whole or in part erroneous payments of pay and allowances to Treasury employees aggregating not more than \$500, in conformity with the limitations and standards set forth in the aforesaid provision of law and regulations.

2. Customs Delegation Order No. 34 (T.D. 69-121, 34 FR 7710) is hereby rescinded.

3. This order shall take effect upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03-R:R)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register July 25, 1973 (38 FR 19016)]

(T.D. 73-203)

Quotas—Customs Regulations revised

Sections 12.49, 12.50, and 12.51, Customs Regulations, deleted; Part 132 added

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

PART 132—QUOTAS

On January 17, 1973, notice of proposed rule making pertaining to a revision of the Customs Regulations relating to imported merchandise subject to quotas (19 CFR 12.49-12.51), was published in the Federal Register (38 FR 1642).

The only comment received from the public suggested substantive changes which were not within the scope of this revision of the Cus-

The first of the year was a very successful one for the school. The pupils showed a great improvement in their work, and the teachers were very pleased with the results. The school was also very busy with the various activities of the year, and the pupils were very active in their participation.

The second of the year was also a very successful one. The pupils continued to show a great improvement in their work, and the teachers were very pleased with the results. The school was also very busy with the various activities of the year, and the pupils were very active in their participation.

The third of the year was also a very successful one. The pupils continued to show a great improvement in their work, and the teachers were very pleased with the results. The school was also very busy with the various activities of the year, and the pupils were very active in their participation.

The fourth of the year was also a very successful one. The pupils continued to show a great improvement in their work, and the teachers were very pleased with the results. The school was also very busy with the various activities of the year, and the pupils were very active in their participation.

The fifth of the year was also a very successful one. The pupils continued to show a great improvement in their work, and the teachers were very pleased with the results. The school was also very busy with the various activities of the year, and the pupils were very active in their participation.

The sixth of the year was also a very successful one. The pupils continued to show a great improvement in their work, and the teachers were very pleased with the results. The school was also very busy with the various activities of the year, and the pupils were very active in their participation.

The seventh of the year was also a very successful one. The pupils continued to show a great improvement in their work, and the teachers were very pleased with the results. The school was also very busy with the various activities of the year, and the pupils were very active in their participation.

toms Regulations. Certain editorial corrections have been made in the text.

There is included as part of the revision a parallel reference table showing the relationship of sections in Part 132 to superseded sections in 19 CFR Part 12.

Accordingly, new Part 132, Quotas, and the conforming changes in Part 12 of the Customs Regulations, Chapter I, title 19, Code of Federal Regulations, are hereby adopted as set forth below.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03:R:R:1x1)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved July 18, 1973:

EDWARD L. MORGAN,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register July 30, 1973 (38 FR 20230)]

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

Part 12 is amended by deleting therefrom the subheading "MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO QUOTA PROVISIONS", sections 12.49, 12.50, and 12.51, and footnote 33 appended to section 12.49.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624)

PART 132—QUOTAS

Chapter I of title 19, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended by adding a new Part 132 entitled "Quotas" to read as follows:

PART 132—QUOTAS

132.0 Scope.

SUBPART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

132.1 Definitions.

132.2 Enactment and administration of quotas.

132.3 Observation of official hours.

132.4 Quota quantity entry limits.

132.5 Merchandise imported in excess of quota quantities.

132.6 Exception to reduced rates.

SUBPART B—ADMINISTRATION OF QUOTAS

- 132.11 Quota priority and status.
- 132.12 Procedure on opening of potentially filled quotas.
- 132.13 Quotas after opening.
- 132.14 Issuance of permits of delivery and special permits for immediate delivery.
- 132.15 Withdrawal from warehouse prior to opening of quota.

SUBPART C—MAIL IMPORTATION OF ABSOLUTE QUOTA MERCHANDISE

- 132.21 Regulations applicable.
- 132.22 When quota is filled.
- 132.23 Partial release procedure.
- 132.24 Entry.
- 132.25 Undeliverable shipment.

Authority: R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14; 5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (Gen. Ednote. 11), and 1624.

§ 132.0 Scope.

This part sets forth rules and procedures applicable to quotas administered by the Bureau of Customs.

SUBPART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 132.1 Definitions.

When used in this part, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated:

(a) *Absolute (or quantitative) quotas.* "Absolute (or quantitative) quotas" are those which permit a limited number of units of specified merchandise to be entered or withdrawn for consumption during specified periods. Once the quantity permitted under the quota is filled, no further entries or withdrawals for consumption of merchandise subject to quota are permitted. Some absolute quotas limit the entry or withdrawal of merchandise from particular countries (geographic quotas) while others are global quotas and limit the entry or withdrawal of merchandise not by source but by total quantity.

(b) *Tariff-rate quotas.* "Tariff-rate quotas" permit a specified quantity of merchandise to be entered or withdrawn for consumption at a reduced duty rate during a specified period.

(c) *Official acceptance.* "Official acceptance" is the final acceptance of the entry or withdrawal for consumption after filing the documents in the proper form in accord with sections 141.68(a), (b), (d), and (e) of this chapter, and depositing estimated duties with the appropriate Customs officer.

(d) *Presentation*. "Presentation" is the submission of the entry or withdrawal for consumption in proper form, with estimated duties attached, to the appropriate Customs officer.

(e) *Quota-class merchandise*. "Quota-class merchandise" is any imported merchandise subject to limitations under an absolute or a tariff-rate quota.

(f) *Quota priority*. "Quota priority" is the precedence granted to one entry or withdrawal for consumption of quota-class merchandise over other entries or withdrawals of merchandise subject to the same quota.

(g) *Quota status*. "Quota status" is the standing which entitles quota-class merchandise to admission under an absolute quota, or to a reduced rate of duty under a tariff-rate quota, or to any other quota benefit.

§ 132.2 Enactment and administration of quotas.

(a) *Enactment*. Tariff-rate quotas and absolute quotas are established by Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, and legislative enactments. These documents are published in the Customs Bulletin.

(b) *Administration*. Quotas vary by the type of commodity involved, the country of exportation, the period or periods the quota is open and the type of quota. Quotas are divided into two categories: Quotas administered directly by the Bureau of Customs, and quotas administered by other agencies which are enforced by the Bureau of Customs, and which may require special procedures or special documentation in accordance with the regulations and directives of the particular agency involved.

(c) *Strict construction employed*. The terms of a Presidential proclamation, Executive order, or legislative enactment establishing a quota, and the regulations implementing the quota, must be strictly complied with.

§ 132.3 Observation of official hours.

Entries and withdrawals for consumption of quota-class merchandise shall be accepted only during official office hours except as otherwise provided for in section 132.12, and sections 141.62(b) and 142.11 of this chapter.

§ 132.4 Quota quantity entry limits.

At the opening of the quota no importer shall be permitted to present entries or withdrawals for consumption of quota-class merchandise for a quantity in excess of the quantity admissible under the applicable quota.

§ 132.5 Merchandise imported in excess of quota quantities.

(a) *Absolute quota merchandise.* Absolute quota merchandise imported in excess of the quantity admissible under the applicable quota must be disposed of in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) *Tariff-rate quota merchandise.* Merchandise imported in excess of the quantity admissible at the reduced quota rate under a tariff-rate quota is permitted entry at the higher duty rate. However, it may be disposed of in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Disposition of excess merchandise.* Merchandise imported in excess of either an absolute or a tariff-rate quota may be held for the opening of the next quota period by placing it in a foreign-trade zone or by entering it for warehouse, or it may be exported or destroyed under Customs supervision.

§ 132.6 Exception to reduced rates.

Reduced or modified duty rates under tariff-rate quotas established pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended and extended (19 U.S.C. 1351), are not applicable to products imported directly or indirectly from the countries or areas listed under General Headnote 3(e), Tariff Schedules of the United States, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1202).

SUBPART B—ADMINISTRATION OF QUOTAS

§ 132.11 Quota priority and status.

(a) *Factors determining quota priority and status.*

(1) *Absolute (quantitative) quotas.* Quota priority and status on absolute quota merchandise are determined as of the time of presentation of the entry or withdrawal for consumption in the proper form.

(2) *Tariff-rate quotas.* The time of official acceptance of an entry or withdrawal for consumption determines quota priority and status of merchandise subject to tariff-rate quotas, except at the opening of the quota period. At the opening of the quota period, the time of presentation of the entry or withdrawal for consumption in proper form determines quota priority and status.

(b) *Entry in proper form and deposit required.* Entries or withdrawals for consumption, for which the documents are not in proper form or for which duties or taxes have not been attached or deposited in proper form, shall not be regarded as entered for purposes of quota priority and shall not acquire quota status. See sections 141.4, 141.63, 141.65, 141.68, 141.69, and 141.101 of this chapter.

(c) *Informal entries.* Mail entries or informal entries shall be regarded as presented for purposes of quota priority when all requirements have been met for the preparation of such an entry.

(d) *Premature presentation of entry or withdrawal.* Quota status will not attach to merchandise in a quota period by reason of the presentation of an entry or withdrawal for consumption at any time prior to the opening of that period.

§ 132.12 Procedure on opening of potentially filled quotas.

(a) *Time for presentation of entries.* When it is anticipated that entries or withdrawals for consumption, or both, covering quantities sufficient to fill a quota will be presented at the opening of the quota period, an entry or withdrawal for consumption shall not be accepted before 12:00 noon eastern standard time in all time zones.

(b) *Simultaneous presentation.* Special arrangements shall be made so that all entries or withdrawals for consumption of quota merchandise may be presented at the exact moment of the opening of the quota in all the time zones in the Customs territory of the United States. All importers who are present to file entries or withdrawals for consumption when the quota opens shall be given equal opportunity to do so. All entries and withdrawals for consumption presented in the proper form shall be considered to have been presented simultaneously, even though some time may be required for checking purposes.

(c) *Proration of quantities.* The quantities on all entries and withdrawals for consumption submitted simultaneously shall be prorated by the Commissioner of Customs against the quota quantity admissible to determine the percentage to be allocated to each importer under the quota. Merchandise in excess of the quota will be disposed of in accordance with section 132.5.

§ 132.13 Quotas after opening.

(a) *Procedure prior to fulfillment.* In order to secure for each importer the rightful quota priority and status for his quota-class merchandise and to close the quota simultaneously at all ports of entry, the Commissioner of Customs may require that authorization prior to the acceptance of an entry or withdrawal be secured or that entry or withdrawal for consumption be made at over-quota rates of duty or that special release of merchandise procedures be followed and that reports be made to the Bureau of Customs as follows:

(1) *Absolute quotas.* The appropriate Customs officer shall note the exact date, hour, and minute of presentation on each entry or withdrawal and shall report the foregoing facts to the Commissioner of Customs and secure his approval prior to the official acceptance of the entry or withdrawal for consumption.

(2) *Tariff-rate quotas.* The appropriate Customs officer shall note the exact date, hour, and minute of official acceptance on each entry and withdrawal for consumption and report the foregoing facts to the Commissioner of Customs.

(b) *Closing of the quota.* Except as provided by section 132.12, at the closing of a quota all entries or withdrawals for consumption which have acquired quota status due to priority of presentation or of official acceptance shall be entitled to quota benefits. All other entries or withdrawals are without quota status and are not entitled to any quota benefits. All the latter shall be disposed of in accordance with section 132.5.

§ 132.14 Issuance of permits of delivery and special permits for immediate delivery.

(a) *Effect of issuance of permits of delivery and special permits for immediate delivery prior to entry.* A permit of delivery, or a special permit for immediate delivery prior to entry, does not accord quota priority or status, nor is it entitled to any consideration in according any quota benefit.

(b) *Permits of delivery.*

(1) *Absolute quota merchandise.* Permits of delivery on merchandise subject to an absolute quota shall not be issued prior to a determination of quota status.

(2) *Tariff-rate quota merchandise.* Permits of delivery on merchandise subject to a tariff-rate quota shall not be issued prior to a determination of quota status unless estimated duties are deposited at the over-quota rate of duty.

(c) *Entry following special permit for immediate delivery.* If quota-class merchandise is the subject of an application for a special permit for immediate delivery prior to entry, the time of presentation of the entry for consumption shall not precede the time when the importing carrier reaches the limits of the port where entry is to be made. See sections 141.69 and 142.11 of this chapter on the time allowed for filing the entry at the close of a quota period.

§ 132.15 Withdrawal from warehouse prior to opening of quota.

Merchandise entered for warehouse for which a withdrawal for consumption has been made in the manner prescribed in section 141.68

(d) of this chapter prior to the opening of any quota period, may not be accorded any quota benefit which may become effective after the time of acceptance of such withdrawal, even though the permit of delivery for the withdrawn merchandise is not delivered to the Customs warehouse officer until after the effective date of the quota benefit.

SUBPART C—MAIL IMPORTATION OF ABSOLUTE QUOTA MERCHANDISE

§132.21 Regulations applicable.

In addition to the regulations applicable to all mail importations (see Part 145 of this chapter), the regulations in this subpart shall apply to mail importations of absolute quota merchandise.

§ 132.22 When quota is filled.

Any packages containing merchandise subject to an absolute quota which is filled shall be returned to the postmaster for return to the sender immediately as undeliverable mail. The addressee will be notified on Customs Form 3509 or in any other appropriate manner that entry has been denied because the quota is filled.

§ 132.23 Partial release procedure.

(a) *Notification of quota restrictions.* If because of quota restrictions, a mail importation cannot be released, the district director at the port of destination shall notify the addressee on Customs Form 3509 of the procedure required by paragraph (b) of this section, and shall inform the addressee that upon return of the Acknowledgement of Delivery by Postal Service, the packages admissible under the absolute quota will be forwarded to him and the restricted packages will be returned to the sender as inadmissible. The district director may at his discretion hold packages if it appears that the absolute quota will reopen in less than 30 days.

(b) *Acknowledgement of Delivery.* An Acknowledgement of Delivery by Postal Service shall be sent to the addressee. He shall be advised that if he desires to secure release of less than the total number of packages of the merchandise, the Acknowledgement of Delivery by Postal Service must be signed by him and returned to the district director. Such Acknowledgement of Delivery by Postal Service shall be in the following form:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DELIVERY BY POSTAL SERVICE

In consideration of the fact that certain articles in a mail importation consisting of _____ (state number) packages mailed to me by _____ (name of sender) of _____ (address) on _____ (date of mailing), are subject to quota restrictions under which only a portion of such articles may be admitted to entry at one time, and the Postal Service permits no division of the importation before delivery thereof, and since I am desirous of receiving the packages of such importation which are admissible to entry under the quota administered by the United States Customs, I hereby agree and acknowledge that delivery of the package or packages to the United States Customs shall be regarded as delivery by the Postal Service to me.

(Signature of Addressee)

(c) *Agreement to less than full delivery.* If, in any case the sender of a mail package has indicated his agreement to the delivery of less than the entire importation at one time, an Acknowledgement of Delivery by Postal Service need not be secured from the addressee.

(d) *Deposit required.* If a portion of a mail shipment may be released, the district director may require a deposit of an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of repacking merchandise for shipment by mail to the addressee. The shipment shall be under Government frank without new postage.

§ 132.24 Entry.

Unless a formal entry or entry by appraisement is required, a mail entry on Customs Form 3419 shall be issued and forwarded with the package to the postmaster for delivery to the addressee and collection of any duties in the same manner as for any other mail package subject to Customs treatment.

§ 132.25 Undeliverable shipment.

If within a reasonable time, but not to exceed 30 days, the addressee fails to indicate to the district director an intention to receive delivery of the packages or a portion thereof in accordance with the notice on Customs Form 3509 which was sent to him by the district director, the importation shall be treated in the same manner as other undeliverable mail.

Parallel Reference Table

(This table shows the relation of sections in revised Part 132 to superseded 19 CFR Part 12.)

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Superseded Section</i>
132.0-----	New
132.1(a)-(g)-----	New
132.2(a)-----	12.49
132.2(b)-----	New
132.2(c)-----	New
132.3-----	12.50(a) 2nd sent.
132.4-----	12.50(d) 3rd sent.
132.5(a)-(c)-----	New
132.6-----	12.49
132.11(a)(1)-(2)-----	New
132.11(b)-----	12.50(a) 1st sent.
132.11(c)-----	12.50(b)
132.11(d)-----	12.50(a) 3rd sent.
132.12(a)-(b)-----	12.50(d)
132.12(c)-----	New

132.13(a)(1)-(2)-----	12.50(e)
132.13(b)-----	New
132.14(a)-(b)-----	New
132.14(c)-----	12.50(f)
132.15-----	12.50(c)
132.21-----	12.51
132.22-----	New
132.23(a)-(b)-----	12.51(b)
132.23(c)-----	12.51(c)
132.23(d)-----	12.51(d)-1st & 2nd sent.
132.24-----	12.51(d) 3rd sent.
132.25-----	12.51(f)

(T.D. 73-204)

Sewn down pleats—Tucking

Decision in C.D. 3867 by the United States Customs Court that a sewn down pleat with no utilitarian purpose was not tucking, limited

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1973.

In the case of *Miss Pat Fashions, Inc. v. United States*, C.D. 3867, the United States Customs Court held that a sewn down pleat with no utilitarian purpose was not tucking. As a result, such a feature could not be considered ornamentation for tariff purposes.

Upon review of the matter, the Bureau of Customs is of the opinion that its position concerning tucking was not fully considered by the court. Accordingly, pending a retrial of the issue, the decision in C.D. 3867 will be limited to the merchandise which was covered by entries before the court in that case.

(474.5)

G. R. DICKERSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS

(T.D. 73-205)

Bonds

Approval of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond) Customs Form
7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1973.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved as follows:

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with area director of customs; amount
Venezuelan International Airways, (Venezuelan Corp.), 18 E. 48th St., New York, N.Y.; Federal Ins. Co.	July 1, 1973	June 29, 1973	J.F.K. Airport; \$100,000

The foregoing principal has not been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01-R:CD:D)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
*Assistant Commissioner,
Office of Regulations and Rulings.*

(T.D. 73-206)

Bonds

Approval of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond) Customs Form
7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1973.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved as follows:

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director of customs; amount
China Airlines, Ltd., 391 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.; Pacific Employers Ins. Co.	May 9, 1973	June 14, 1973	San Francisco, Calif.; \$100,000

The foregoing principal has been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01-R:CD:D)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Office of Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 73-207)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippine peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1973.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to section 16.4, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 16.4).

Hong Kong dollar:	Official	Free
June 25, 1973-----	\$0. 1950	\$0. 197482*
June 26, 1973-----	. 1950	. 198265*
June 27, 1973-----	. 1950	. 199004*
June 28, 1973-----	. 1960	. 198708*
June 29, 1973-----	. 1950	. 198708*

Iran rial:	
July 9, 1973-----	\$0. 0146
July 10, 1973-----	. 0145
July 11, 1973-----	. 0145
July 12, 1973-----	. 0150
July 13, 1973-----	. 0146

*Certified as nominal.

Philippine peso:

For the period July 9 through July 13, 1973, rate of \$0.1480.

Singapore dollar:

July 9, 1973.....	\$0. 4230
July 10, 1973.....	. 4230
July 11, 1973.....	. 4230
July 12, 1973.....	. 4225
July 13, 1973.....	. 4225

Thailand baht (tical):

July 9, 1973.....	\$0. 0478
July 10, 1973.....	. 0478
July 11, 1973.....	. 0478
July 12, 1973.....	. 0478
July 13, 1973.....	. 0480

(LIQ-3-O :A :E)

R. N. MARRA,
*Director, Appraisal and
Collections Division.*

Decisions of the United States Customs Court

United States Customs Court

One Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007

Chief Judge

Nils A. Boe

Judges

Paul P. Rao

Morgan Ford

Scovel Richardson

Frederick Landis

James L. Watson

Herbert N. Maletz

Bernard Newman

Edward D. Re

Senior Judges

Charles D. Lawrence

David J. Wilson

Mary D. Alger

Samuel M. Rosenstein

Clerk

Joseph E. Lombardi

Protest Decision

(C.D. 4461)

POLLARD BEARINGS CORPORATION *v.* UNITED STATES

Integral shaft bearings—Parts

The imported merchandise consists of integral shaft bearings which are a component of an auto water pump that visibly consists of a cast-iron housing, the shaft bearing being inserted in and through the housing, a circular disk impeller attached to the end of the shaft enclosed by the housing, and a so-called fan hub, with four

holes, attached to the opposite end of the shaft. In the manner it is attached to the engine of a motor vehicle, the auto water pump is bolted with the face of the impeller on the engine block. At the opposite shaft end a pulley wheel and fan attachment are bolted to the fan hub.

The fan pump wheel pulley is designed to accommodate four pulley belts that come from additional pulley attachments for the air conditioner, air injection pump, generator and power steering components of a motor vehicle. The four pulley belts pass over and around the fan pump pulley and lead to the crankshaft four belt pulley wheel attachment. The crankshaft generates the power transmitted through the belt pulleys that operate the various components.

The testimony establishes that the imported integral shaft bearings are made of a strength that the shaft will not break at the fan hub end under the stress of supporting the fan and radial loads from the multiple belt pulley attachments.

The physical and testimonial evidence establishes that the imported integral shaft bearings are primarily designed as a component for an auto water pump, and that the pulley-fan attachment and load-bearing functions of the integral shaft bearings come into play only after the water pump is attached to the engine block of a motor vehicle. *Held*: the imported shaft bearings have not two coequal functions, but one primary use or function, namely as a component of an auto water pump and are properly dutiable under TSUS item 660.90, the *eo nomine* provision for pumps for liquids and parts thereof, rather than under TSUS item 660.52 as parts for engines or TSUS item 692.25 as parts for motor vehicles. *Trans-Atlantic Company v. United States*, 60 CCPA —, C.A.D. 1088 (1973), and *United Carr Fastener Corporation v. United States*, 54 CCPA 89, C.A.D. 913 (1967), cited.

Protest No. 70/61480

Port of New York

[Judgment for defendant.]

(Decided July 12, 1973)

Donohue & Shaw (Joseph F. Donohue and Aloysius P. Stedina of counsel) for the plaintiff.

Hartington Wood, Jr., Assistant Attorney General (James Caffentzis and Andrew P. Vance, trial attorneys), for the defendant.

LANDIS, Judge: This case involves the classification of articles imported from England in March and April 1964 and March 1965. The entry documents filed at New York described the articles as fan and pump shaft bearing assemblies. The record establishes that the articles are known in the trade as integral shaft bearings.

Customs officials classified the bearings as parts of pumps for liquids, dutiable at 12 per centum ad valorem under TSUS (Tariff Schedules

of the United States) item 660.90. Plaintiff's complaint alleges that the bearings are "more than" parts of pumps for liquids and should, therefore, be classified either as parts of piston-type engines, dutiable under TSUS item 660.52, or as parts of motor vehicles dutiable under TSUS item 692.25.¹ Items 660.52 and 692.25 both provide for a duty rate of only 8.5 per centum ad valorem.

Defendant, in its answer to the complaint, asserts that the bearings were properly classified as parts of pumps for liquids and if not, then, at the times of these importations, the bearings are of a kind more specifically described in item 680.35, as ball or roller bearings, than as parts of piston-type engines or parts of motor vehicles.

The item provisions here in dispute provide in pertinent part as follows:

Classified under:

SCHEDULE 6. — METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 4. — Machinery and Mechanical Equipment

* * * * *

Subpart A. — Boilers, Non-Electric
Motors and Engines,
and other General
Purpose Machinery

* * * * *

660.90	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band, and similar types; all the foregoing, whether operated by hand or by any kind of power unit, and parts thereof-----	12% ad val.
--------	--	-------------

Defendant's alternative claim:²

SCHEDULE 6. — METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 4. — Machinery and Mechanical Equipment

* * * * *

Subpart J. — Parts of Machines

* * * * *

680.35	Ball or roller bearings, and parts thereof--	3.4¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
--------	--	-------------------------------

¹ At the time of these importations, the tariff law did not specifically provide for integral shaft bearings. Subsequent to these importations, in late 1965, Congress enacted the Technical Amendments Act of 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 940, to include a specific tariff provision for integral shaft bearings presently identified in the Tariff Schedules of the United States as item 680.33.

² Defendant's alternative claim is a recognized tactic in defense of an erroneous classification. *Herrmann & Jacobs, Inc. v. United States*, 29 CCPA 279, C.A.D. 203 (1942); *A. L. Erlanger Co., Inc. v. United States*, 50 Cust. Ct. 74, 76, C.D. 2392 (1963), affirmed 51 CCPA 51, C.A.D. 836 (1964).

Claimed under:

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 4. - Machinery and Mechanical Equipment

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Subpart A. - Boilers, Non-Electric
Motors and Engines,
and other General
Purpose Machinery

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Internal combustion engines and parts
thereof:

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Parts:

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Other parts:

660.52

Parts of piston-type engines
other than compression-
ignition engines-----

8.5% ad val.

Plaintiff's alternative claim:

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Transportation Equipment

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Subpart B. - Motor Vehicles

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Chassis, bodies (including cabs), and parts
of * * * motor vehicles:

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

692.25

Other ----- 8.5% ad val.

TSUS, in its General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation, provides a rule for the classification of "parts" of articles as follows:

10. General Interpretative Rules. For the purposes of these
schedules—

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(ij) a provision for "parts" of an article covers a product solely or chiefly used as a part of such article, but does not prevail over a specific provision for such part.

Defendant's alternative claim under TSUS item 680.35 aside (which in view of the result I have reached it is unnecessary to consider), it is apparent that both sides concur in the view that the imported bearings are properly classifiable as parts of an article described in TSUS. The question that is then presented for decision is whether the imported bearings are parts of pumps for liquids, as classified by customs,

or parts of piston-type engines or motor vehicles, as plaintiff claims. Where both sides profess that imported articles are "parts" of an article described in TSUS, this court has consistently held that "[a]s between competing provisions for 'parts' the one which provides for parts of that article of which the importation is most immediately a part is a 'specific provision.'" (Emphasis quoted.) *Castle & Cooke, Inc. v. United States*, 68 Cust. Ct. 75, C.D. 4339 (1972).

The facts establish that the imported bearings in the manner of their use are a component for an article sold as an auto water pump, and that the water pump is bolted to the engine block of a motor vehicle to move water from the radiator to cool the engine. Quite clearly, therefore, insofar as a water pump and an engine block have common association in a motor vehicle, the imported bearings are most immediately components or parts of the water pump, rather than components or parts for the engine or components or parts for the motor vehicle. *Korody-Colyer Corp. v. United States*, 66 Cust. Ct. 337, C.D. 4212 (1971); *American Express Company v. United States*, 65 Cust. Ct. 343, C.D. 4100 (1970); *C. F. Liebert v. United States*, 60 Cust. Ct. 677, C.D. 3499, 287 F. Supp. 1008 (1968).

What remains to be considered is plaintiff's contention that the imported bearings are "more than" parts of water pumps because, as a matter of fact, they are designed and intended to perform coequal functions with the water pump component and, *inter alia*, fan component of a motor vehicle.

Relevant to plaintiff's "more than" theory, the following physical and testimonial facts are of record.³

The imported steel shaft bearings (exhibit 2),⁴ which have a steel shaft approximately six inches long, are provided with a steel bearing collar upon which the shaft serves as an axis in spinning. Exhibit 3 is an article known in the motor trade as a water pump illustrating "quite clearly the manner in which the [imported] bearings are installed in the water pump as it is sold to the automotive trade." (R. 16.) The main visible components of exhibit 3 are: (1) a cast-iron housing with a neck of sorts and finger-like extensions for hose attachments and holes for bolting it to the engine block; (2) the shaft bearing which is pressed or inserted into the neck of the housing so that it is completely enclosed by the housing except at one end; (3) a circular disk called an impeller that is pressed on the shaft at the end which faces on the engine block; (4) a so-called fan hub with four holes that is pressed on the shaft end that protrudes from the neck of the housing. Exhibit 3, in the condition assembled, is sold to the automobile trade as a water pump ready to be attached to the engine block.

³ Two witnesses testified for plaintiff and one witness testified for defendant.

⁴ Exhibit 1 is a catalog of "Automobile Fan and Water Pump Spindle Bearings".

Exhibit 4 is a mock-up of the front end of a motor vehicle illustrating the manner in which a pulley with four holes (exhibit 5) is fitted on the fan hub that is pressed on the imported shaft; a fan with a neck and hub with four holes, all one piece, is positioned on the short end of the shaft that protrudes through the pulley so that it is properly aligned with the pulley in a fashion that the fan and pulley can be and are bolted through the four holes to the fan hub. The mock-up also illustrates additional pulley attachments to the crankshaft, air conditioner, air injection pump, generator, and power steering components of a motor vehicle. There are belts passing around the fan hub pulley (four belts on the illustrative exhibit) to the various other pulley connections; working off power that comes from the crankshaft.⁵ The pulley belts transmit the power necessary to operate the various components including the imported integral pump shaft bearing which, as it spins, operates the water impeller and the fan.

Plaintiff's witnesses testified that the bearing incorporated in the pump is rotated by the belts that pass from the crankshaft pulley to the pulley mounted on the fan hub of the bearing. In rotating, the bearing transmits power to the water pump impeller and also drives the fan. The bearing additionally takes the load created by the power that is transmitted to other components of a motor vehicle such as an air conditioner, air injection pump, generator, and power steering. Plaintiff's witnesses expressed the opinion that all those functions are coequal in a motor vehicle in which those auxiliary components are present.

Failures associated with integral shaft bearings, in the experience of the witnesses for both sides, involved the shaft being broken at the load-bearing fan hub and under stress of supporting the fan and taking the radial load arising from the various belt drives. To forestall such failures the shaft of the imported integral shaft bearings were designed and strengthened to accept the pulley-fan attachment and the increased loads created by the power transmitted to the other components, without breaking.

The water pump (exhibit 3) is sold as an auto water pump but, in the opinion of plaintiff's witnesses, it is not a complete pump until it is bolted to the engine block. That opinion brought them to conclude that exhibit 3 is less than a pump, but they also concluded that the imported bearings were more than part of a pump because the bearing

⁵ Exhibit 7 is an engine belt and pulley chart showing the manner in which the various pulley and belt attachments can be arranged should a purchaser of a motor vehicle opt for one or more of the components requiring a pulley attachment. The generator, water pump and crankshaft pulleys are basic in all motor vehicles that have water-cooled engines.

Exhibit 8 is a sample of a shaft bearing used to support the fan in a motor vehicle with an air-cooled engine.

functions as a support bracket for the fan and also drives the auxiliary components. The imported shaft bearings are sold to manufacturers of auto water pumps. A generator, water pump and crankshaft are basic components of all motor vehicles with water-cooled engines. Air conditioners, power steering and air injection pumps are optional equipment in motor vehicles. The water pump in a water-cooled engine functions continually but a fan clutch will stop the fan at certain speeds while the shaft bearing continues to spin the impeller of the pump.

Defendant's witness expressed the opinion that the primary function of the imported bearings was the water pump function because the fan clutch can cut the fan off and the components not associated with the pump can be powered directly off the crankshaft drive.

It is apparent that these imported shaft bearings are the evolutionary answer of the automotive industry to the problem of joining and operating optional equipment developed by engineers in connection with motor vehicles. The issue posed by plaintiff's "more than" theory is whether the imported shaft bearings are a part for a pump (auto water pump) for liquids *eo nomine* provided for in TSUS item 660.90, as classified, or something more than such a part, to wit, a combination article so as to be classifiable under TSUS item 660.52 or 692.25 as plaintiff contends. This issue is similar to that considered by the court of appeals in *United Carr Fastener Corporation v. United States*, 54 CCPA 89, C.A.D. 913 (1967), and *Trans-Atlantic Company v. United States*, 60 CCPA —, C.A.D. 1088 (1973).

The merchandise in *United Carr*, invoiced as "TEE-NUTS", consisted of a threaded barrel with metal prongs designed to be driven into wood members to serve as fastening means. The "TEE-NUTS" thus designed performed a nut function and the function previously performed by a washer when associated in use with a nut. The "TEE NUTS", classified under the *eo nomine* tariff provision for nuts of steel were claimed properly classifiable as manufactures of steel, not specially provided for. In making that claim, it was contended that the "TEE NUTS" were "more than" nuts because they possessed features substantially in excess of those within the common meaning of the term "nuts". The court of appeals in affirming the decision of this court overruling the claim of *United Carr* quoted and apparently adopted this court's analysis of the record testimony as follows:

* * * The fact that a function, previously performed by a washer, which at best is but auxiliary when associated in use with a nut, was eliminated in this evolutionary process, contributed to the improvement of, rather than a change in identity of the article as a nut, in our opinion. And the further fact that the evolved "TEE NUT" took on the added character of immobility does not, in

our opinion, militate against the article continuing to be a species of nut. According to some of the above noted definitions, shape (square or hexagonal) of a nut is a condition facilitating the manipulation of the article. And this condition of maneuverability was simply improved upon in the evolution of the "TEE NUT".

In *Trans-Atlantic*, it was claimed that a device, which was "a kind of hinge" and *eo nomine* classified under TSUS as a hinge, should be classified under the TSUS provisions for door closers and parts thereof of base metal. *Trans-Atlantic* contended that although the device was concededly "a kind of hinge" it was "more than a hinge" because it also closed the door and was, therefore, "a kind of door closer". The device functioned to hang or hold a door in place and to close the door automatically. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of this court which found that the device comported with the dictionary definition of "hinge" and was, therefore, properly classifiable within an *eo nomine* provision for hinges. The opinion written for the court of appeals washed out the *Trans-Atlantic* contention that the device was more than a hinge stating:

* * * Concededly, it is also more than a door closer which would, under appellant's argument, also remove it from a 646.95 classification. Appellant would, therefore, at most have only a dry run. Anyway, we think that the primary function of the imported article should govern classification. See *E. Green & Son (New York), Inc. v. United States*, 59 CCPA 31, 450 F. 2d 1396, C.A.D. 1032 (1971); *United Carr Fastener Corp. v. United States*, 54 CCPA 89, C.A.D. 913 (1967).

and adopted the views of the court below that:

The spring hinges at bar were primarily designed and constructed to function as hinges. Classification on the basis of its auxiliary function * * * would be tantamount to letting the tail wag the dog.

The factual situation in this case, relevant to plaintiff's theory that the imported integral shaft bearings are more than parts for auto water pumps, in my opinion, is not substantively distinguishable from the factual situations and contentions presented in *United Carr* and *Trans-Atlantic*. Based on the physical and testimonial factual evidence of record, I find that the imported integral shaft bearings are a component, primarily designed for an auto water pump and that without the integral shaft bearings there would be no auto water pump as such. While plaintiff's witnesses were of the opinion that the imported integral shaft bearings are designed to perform coequal functions in a motor vehicle, defendant's witness had a contrary opinion and the physical evidence which weighs greater established that the integral shaft bearings are primarily designed to serve as a component of an auto water pump. In the condition imported, the integral

shaft bearings have, not two coequal functions, but one primary use or function, namely, as a component for an auto water pump. Indeed, the integral shaft bearings cannot function in any intended manner until first incorporated as a component of an auto water pump. The pulley-fan attachment and power load-bearing functions come into play only incidentally after the auto water pump is attached to the engine block of a motor vehicle.

Plaintiff's peripheral argument that the imported bearings are not parts of a pump, because the article assembled from the bearing and other components is not a complete pump until it is bolted to an engine block, if its substance were not factually doubtful,⁶ would not change the result. See, *Fedtro, Inc. v. United States*, 65 Cust. Ct. 35, 41, C.D. 4050 (1970). The imported bearings, as I have already stated, primarily function most immediately as a part of a pump which is attached to the engine block of a motor vehicle. TSUS item 660.90, the provision under which the bearings were classified and assessed, is a specific provision for "parts" of articles that are pumps for liquids (Tariff Classification Study, Seventh Supplemental Report, page 99). Upon the authority of *United Carr* and *Trans-Atlantic*, *supra*, the bearings, in my opinion, were properly classified under TSUS item 660.90, the *eo nomine* provision for pumps for liquids, and the parts thereof.

The claims for classification under TSUS items 660.52 and 692.25 are overruled. Judgment will enter accordingly.

⁶ See, e.g., 2 Encyclopaedia Britannica 870 (1970) in which an automobile cooling system is broken down into elements which are: channels cast into engine block, radiator, water pump, thermostat and fan.

Decisions of the United States Customs Court

Abstracts Abstracted Protest Decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, *July 16, 1973.*

The following abstracts of decisions of the United States Customs Court at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. Although the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

DECISION NUMBER	JUDGE & DATE OF DECISION	PLAINTIFF	COURT NO.	ASSESSED		HELD	BASIS	PORT OF ENTRY AND MERCHANDISE
				Par. or Item No. and Rate	Par. or Item No. and Rate			
F73/704	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Motor Co., Inc.	66/11346	Item 683.00 17.5%	Item 683.40 8.5%		Judgment on the pleadings	Los Angeles Contact - breakers - or breaker assemblies
F73/705	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Motor Co., Inc.	66/11370	Item 683.00 17.5%	Item 683.40 8.5%		Judgment on the pleadings	Los Angeles Contact - breakers or breaker assemblies

CUSTOMS COURT

DECISION NUMBER	JUDGE & DATE OF DECISION	PLAINTIFF	COURT NO.	ASSESSED		HELD		BASIS	PORT OF ENTRY AND MERCHANDISE
				Par. or Item No. and Rate	Par. or Item No. and Rate	Par. or Item No. and Rate	Par. or Item No. and Rate		
P73706	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Co., Inc.	66/11378	Item 685.90 17.5%	Item 683.60 8.5%			Judgment on the pleadings	Los Angeles Contact breakers or breaker assemblies
P73707	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Co., Inc.	66/11399	Item 685.90 17.5%	Item 683.60 8.5%			Judgment on the pleadings	Los Angeles Contact breakers or breaker assemblies
P73708	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Co., Inc.	66/11409	Item 685.90 17.5%	Item 683.60 8.5%			Judgment on the pleadings	Los Angeles Contact breakers or breaker assemblies
P73709	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Co., Inc.	67/1728	Item 685.90 17.5%	Item 683.60 8.5%			Judgment on the pleadings	Los Angeles Contact breakers or breaker assemblies
P73710	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Co., Inc.	69/48543	Item 685.90 17.5%	Item 683.60 8.5%			Judgment on the pleadings	Los Angeles Contact breakers or breaker assemblies
P73711	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Co., Inc.	69/48551	Item 685.90 17.5%	Item 683.60 8.5%			Judgment on the pleadings	Los Angeles Contact breakers or breaker assemblies
P73712	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Co., Inc.	69/48555	Item 685.90 17.5%	Item 683.60 8.5%			Judgment on the pleadings	Los Angeles Contact breakers or breaker assemblies
P73713	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Co., Inc.	69/48562	Item 685.90 17.5%	Item 683.60 8.5%			Judgment on the pleadings	Los Angeles Contact breakers or breaker assemblies

CUSTOMS COURT

29

P73714	Rao, J. July 9, 1973	American Honda Motor Co., Inc.	69/48565	Item 685.90 17.5%	Item 683.60 8.5%	Judgment on the pleading	Los Angeles Contact breakers or breaker assemblies
P73715	Landis, J. July 10, 1973	Amsterdam Corporation	69/35967	Item 546.57 30%	Item 540.51 17%	Agreed statement of fact	San Francisco Small glass cubes, rectangles, fragments, or chippings, chiefly used for making mosaics and for other decorative purposes
P73716	Landis, J. July 10, 1973	B. Shackman & Co., Inc.	69/72249	Item 523.94 27%	Item 711.53 16%	F. W. Woolworth Company v. U.S. (C.D. 4245)	New York Statuette barometriches in alabastrite
P73717	Maletz, J. July 10, 1973	American Laubscher Corp.	70/34401, etc.	Item 730.93 16%, 14% and 12.5%	Item 690.45 8%, 7% or 6%	American Laubscher Corp. et al. v. (C.D. 4006)	New York Pinions and gears and assemblies thereof
P73718	Maletz, J. July 10, 1973	Maitel, Inc.	69/24602, etc.	Item 740.37 55%	Item 737.90 35%	Agreed statement of facts	Los Angeles Locket portions of "Lucky Locket Kiddies" toys, chiefly used for amusement, not jewelry or other articles of personal adornment
P73719	Newman, J. July 10, 1973	Astra Merchandise Co., Inc., et al.	64/3275, etc.	Par. 1531 20%	Cases enlities with radios; not appraised according to law; protests premature and dismissed; en-tries returned to district director for appropriate administrative action	Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp. v. U.S. (C.A.D. 977)	Los Angeles Cases imported with radios (entireties)

CUSTOMS COURT

DECISION NUMBER	JUDGE & DATE OF DECISION	PLAINTIFF	COURT NO.	ASSESSED		HELD		BASIS	PORT OF ENTRY AND MERCHANDISE
				Par. or Item No. and Rate	Par. or Item No. and Rate	Par. or Item No. and Rate	Par. or Item No. and Rate		
P73720	Newman, J. July 10, 1973	New York Merchandise Co., Inc., et al.	59/8117, etc.	Par. 397 21%, 20% or 19% (items marked "A") 20% or 19% (items marked "B")	Par. 339 14%, 131/2% or 12 1/2% (items marked "A") 18% or 17% (items marked "B")			New York Brass towel rings, toilet paper holders, towel bars, and soap dishes (household utensils, not fixtures) (items marked "A") Tie racks and belt hangers of steel (household utensils, not fixtures) (items marked "B")	
P73721	Newman, J. July 10, 1973	Zenith Industries, Inc.	71-4-00486	Item 657.20 13%	Item 750.10 8%			Agreed statement of facts	New York Tie out chain stakes chiefly used as a stake to which dogs are tied
P73722	Re, J. July 10, 1973	American Customs Brokerage Co., Inc.	68/52375, etc.	Item 208.67 40%	Item 765.03 Duty free			Sanjil Kobala et al. v. U.S. (C.D. 4213)	Honolulu Folding screen (pyroban) or paper screen, 4-panels
P73723	Richardson, J. July 11, 1973	Broderick & Bascom Rope Co.	71-2-00001	Item 674.33 12.5%	Item 670.90 10.5%			Broderick & Bascom Rope Co. v. U.S. (C.A.D. 1053)	Newport News, Va. Articles of wire rope machinery
P73724	Richardson, J. July 11, 1973	Broderick & Bascom Rope Co.	71-4-00042	Item 674.33 11%	Item 670.90 9.5%			Broderick & Bascom Rope Co. v. U.S. (C.A.D. 1053)	Newark Articles of wire rope machinery

CUSTOMS COURT

31

P73/725	Landis, J. July 11, 1973	National Silver Co.	68/4941, etc.	Item 533.75 60% or 54% plus 10¢ per doz. pos.	Item 533.71 45% or 40%	U.S. v. National Silver Co. (C.A.D. 1040)	Boston Mugs
P73/726	Watson, J. July 11, 1973	Andrew Fisher Cycle Co., Inc.	70/66206	Item 732.36 24%	Item 612.20 15%	Agreed statement of facts	New York Cables in c.v. of wire, fitted with fittings
P73/727	Watson, J. July 11, 1973	Rosen International Corporation et al.	70/6906, etc.	Item 657.20 15%	Item 790.10 9.5%	International Expeditors, Inc. v. U.S. (C.D. 4048)	New York Spiral stakes
P73/728	Maletz, J. July 11, 1973	E. J. Korvette (Division of Spartans Industries)	70/11073	Item 737.60 22%	Item 727.35 8%	Agreed statement of facts	New York Piano benches or benches, not of so-called bent- wood, not a toy musical instrument
P73/729	Newman, J. July 11, 1973	Philip F. Bogatin, Inc., et al.	62/10998, etc.	Par. 1531 or 1531/1559(a) 20% Par. 353 12 1/2%	Par. 353 12 1/2%	Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp. v. U.S. (C.A.D. 977)	Philadelphia Cases imported with tran- sistor radios (entretres)
P73/730	Newman, J. July 11, 1973	Lipman's Imports, Inc.	70/31584, etc.	Item 657.35 1¢ per lb. and 12% or 0.8¢ per lb. and 10.5%	Item 654.00 8% or 7%	The Westhues Company v. U.S. (C.D. 4298)	New York Showerheads, strainers, and drains
P73/731	Re, J. July 11, 1973	W. J. Byrnes & Co., Inc. Kong Chow Gifts	67/412	Item 206.67 40%	Item 207.00 16 1/2%	United Enterprises et al. v. U.S. (C.D. 2023)	Los Angeles Wood panels having di- verse uses
P73/732	Re, J. July 11, 1973	Carmichael International Service	70/35367	Item 774.60 13.5%	Item 771.42 10%	Larry B. Watson Co., s/c Decoration Products Co. v. U.S. (C.D. 4001)	Los Angeles Metalized PVC film

CUSTOMS COURT

DECISION NUMBER	JUDGE & DATE OF DECISION	PLAINTIFF	COURT NO.	ASSESSED		HELD		BASIS	PORT OF ENTRY AND MERCHANDISE
				Per. or Item No. and Rate	Per. or Item No. and Rate	Per. or Item No. and Rate	Per. or Item No. and Rate		
P73/733	Re. J. July 11, 1973	Marmax Trading Corp.	66/76896, etc.	Item 774.60 17%	Item 660.90 12% Item 660.94 10%			Fedtro, Inc. v. U.S. (C.D. 4050)	New York Portable siphon pumps in c.v. of plastics
P73/734	Re. J. July 11, 1973	Paper Novelty Mfg. Co.	69/49772, etc.	Item 774.60 15% or 11.5%	Item 771.42 11% or 8.5%			Larry B. Watson Co., s/c Decoration Products Co. v. U.S. (C.D. 4001)	New York Plastic film strips
P73/735	Re. J. July 11, 1973	F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Inc., et al.	69/35091, etc.	Item 222.60 23% or 20%	Item 666.00 Free of duty			Agreed statement of facts	Philadelphia Bamboo stakes or cane stakes
P73/736	Watson, J. July 12, 1973	American Express Co., s/c International Artware Corp. et al.	68/30375, etc.	Item 748.20 28%	Item 774.60 17%			Armbee Corporation et al. v. U.S. (C.D. 3278) Zanold Trading Corpora- tion et al. v. U.S. (C.D. 3279)	Los Angeles Artificial flowers, etc.
P73/737	Watson, J. July 12, 1973	First American Natural Ferns Co., Inc.	66/63735	Item 748.20 28%	Item 774.60 17%			Armbee Corporation et al. v. U.S. (C.D. 3278) Zanold Trading Corpora- tion et al. v. U.S. (C.D. 3279)	New York Artificial flowers, etc.

P73/738	Watson, J. July 12, 1973	Norman Import & Export Co.	67/79087, etc.	Item 748.30 28%	Item 774.60 17%	Armbee Corporation et al. v. U.S. (C.D. 2278) Zunold Trading Corpora- tion et al. v. U.S. (C.D. 3279)	Baltimore Merchandise in c.v. of plastic
P73/739	Watson, J. July 12, 1973	United Mineral & Chem. Corp.	67/82933	Item 790.55 29%	Item 770.40 12.5%	United Mineral & Chemical Corp. v. U.S. (C.D. 3946)	New York "Tessmol"
P73/740	Malatz, J. July 13, 1973	Pacific Cutlery Co.	65/19183(B)	Item 651.75 87.5% (ad valorem equivalent rate computed from com- pound rate under item 927.53)	Item 651.75 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ each plus 17.5% which rate, under item 650.21 is highest com- pound rate of duty appli- cable to any article in said sets, the specific por- tion of said compound rate being applied once against each of the 50 pieces in each set	Judgment on the pleadings of Import Associates of America, Inc. v. U.S. (C.A.D. 901) U.S. v. Charberjoy Distrib- utors, Inc. (C.A.D. 1068)	New York 50-piece flatware sets

Decisions of the United States Customs Court

Abstracts Abstracted Reappraisal Decisions

DECISION NUMBER	JUDGE & DATE OF DECISION	PLAINTIFF	COURT NO.	BASIS OF VALUATION	UNIT OF VALUE	BASIS	PORT OF ENTRY AND MERCHANDISE
R73/197	Newman, J. July 10, 1973	Island Woods Inter- national	R68/5215	Export value: Invoiced unit values plus, where also invoiced, cost of cartons	Not stated	Judson Sheldon Inter- national Corporation et al. v. U.S. (A.R.D. 283)	Longview (Portland, Oreg.) Plywood
R73/198	Re, J. July 10, 1973	Geo. S. Bush & Co., Inc.	R59/856, etc.	Export value: Net ap- praised value less 7 1/4%, net packed	Not stated	U.S. v. Getz Bros. & Co. et al. (C.A.D. 927)	Longview (Portland, Oreg.) Japanese plywood
R73/199	Re, J. July 10, 1973	Dant & Russell, Inc.	R59/2587, etc.	Export value: Net ap- praised value less 7 1/4%, net packed	Not stated	U.S. v. Getz Bros. & Co. et al. (C.A.D. 927)	Los Angeles Japanese plywood
R73/200	Re, J. July 10, 1973	Del Valle, Kahman & Co.	R60/7545, etc.	Export value: Net ap- praised value less 7 1/4%, net packed	Not stated	U.S. v. Getz Bros. & Co. et al. (C.A.D. 927)	San Francisco Japanese plywood
R73/201	Re, J. July 10, 1973	Del Valle, Kahman & Co.	R61/766, etc.	Export value: Net ap- praised value less 7 1/4%, net packed	Not stated	U.S. v. Getz Bros. & Co. et al. (C.A.D. 927)	San Francisco Japanese plywood

E73/202	Re. J. July 10, 1973	Getz Bros. & Co.	R38/1770, etc.	Export value: Net appraised value less 7 1/4%, net packed	Not stated	U.S. v. Getz Bros. & Co. et al. (C.A.D. 927)	Los Angeles Japanese plywood
E73/203	Re. J. July 10, 1973	Pan Pacific Overseas Corp.	R61/11862, etc.	Export value: Net appraised value less 7 1/4%, net packed	Not stated	U.S. v. Getz Bros. & Co. et al. (C.A.D. 927)	New York Japanese plywood
E73/204	Watson, J. July 11, 1973	Gosho Trading Co., Inc.	R67/8961, etc.	Constructed value	Equal to L.o.b. Invoice unit price less \$0.22 net packed for each radio, \$0.12 net packed for each earphone, and \$0.10 net packed for each battery	Agreed statement of fact	New York Transistor radios, earphones and batteries
E73/205	Maletz, J. July 11, 1973	Canada Skate Mfg. Co. et al.	R66/4744, etc.	Export value: Invoice values	Not stated	Greb Industries, Ltd. v. U.S. (R.D. 11601)	Buffalo-Niagara Falls Ice skating and roller skating equipment
E73/206	Newman, J. July 11, 1973	Island Woods International	R67/3300, etc.	Export value: Invoice unit prices plus, when so invoiced, cost of cartons	Not stated	Judson Sheldon International Corporation et al. v. U.S. (A.R.D. 295)	New York Plywood
E73/207	Newman, J. July 11, 1973	Island Woods International	R67/23040	Export value: Invoiced unit values plus, where also invoiced, costs of cartons	Not stated	Judson Sheldon International Corporation et al. v. U.S. (A.R.D. 295)	Longview (Portland, Oreg.) Plywood

Judgments of the United States Customs Court
in Appealed Cases

JULY 10, 1973

APPEAL 5439.—United States *v.* C. J. Tower & Sons of Buffalo, Inc.—
AUTOMOBILES WITH OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT, REAPPRAISEMENT OF.—
A.R.D. 277 modified and remanded December 29, 1972. C.A.D.
1079.

APPEAL 5501.—Aluminum Company of America *v.* United States.—
FLUORSPAR—PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT OF CALCIUM FLUORIDE CON-
TENT—ANALYSES OF SAMPLES—TSUS.—C.D. 4303 reversed May
24, 1973. C.A.D. 1102.

JULY 11, 1973

APPEAL 5540.—United States *v.* Warshawsky & Company.—FOG AND
DRIVING LIGHTS—ILLUMINATING ARTICLES—ELECTRIC LIGHTING
EQUIPMENT FOR MOTOR VEHICLES—TSUS.—C.D. 4410. Appeal
dismissed June 25, 1973.

CORRECTION

In Customs Bulletin No. 26, dated June 27, 1973, Vol 7 (C.D. 4428), the text beginning with the paragraph "Evidence was also * * *" on page 45, and ending with the last line of the second paragraph "and required the use of dangerous tools" on page 48, was printed out of proper sequence.

To provide the proper sequence for that text, pages 45 through 48 of Customs Bulletin No. 26 are reprinted in their entirety.

Tariff Commission Notices

Investigations by the United States Tariff Commission

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, July 26, 1973.

The appended notices relating to investigations by the United States Tariff Commission are published for the information of Customs officers and others concerned.

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[AA1921-125]

GERMANIUM POINT CONTACT DIODES FROM JAPAN

Notice of investigation and hearing

Having received advice from the Treasury Department on June 26, 1973, that germanium point contact diodes from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value, the United States Tariff Commission on July 10, 1973, instituted investigation No. AA1921-125 under section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(a)), to determine whether an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States.

Hearing. A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held in the Tariff Commission's Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, beginning at 10 a.m., E.D.S.T., on Tuesday, August 14, 1973. All parties will be given an opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at such hearing. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be received by the Secretary of the Tariff Commission, in writing, at its office in Washington, D.C., not later than noon, Thursday, August 9, 1973.

By order of the Commission:

KENNETH R. MASON,
Secretary.

Issued July 11, 1973.

[337-24]

AMPICILLIN

Notice of hearing

Notice is hereby given that on October 2, 1973, the United States Tariff Commission will hold a public hearing in connection with investigation 337-24, regarding alleged unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and sale of ampicillin made in accordance with claim 5 of U.S. Patent Number 2,985,648 owned by Beecham Group, Ltd. Notice of institution of the investigation was published in the *Federal Register* of November 28, 1970 (35 F.R. 18222).

The hearing will be held on October 2, 1973, at 10 a.m., E.D.T., in the Hearing Room of the Tariff Commission, 8th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. All parties concerned will be afforded an opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard concerning the subject matter of the investigation. Interested parties desiring to appear and give testimony at the hearing should notify the Secretary of the Commission in writing on or before Thursday, September 27, 1973.

By order of the Commission:

KENNETH R. MASON,
Secretary.

Issued July 19, 1973.

[22-33]

Nonfat Dry Milk

Notice of investigation and date of hearing

At the request of the President (reproduced herein), the United States Tariff Commission, on the 19th day of July 1973, instituted an investigation under subsection (d) of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624), to determine whether 80,000,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk described in item 115.50 of the *Tariff Schedules of the United States* (TSUS) may be imported into the United States during the period beginning July 18, 1973, and ending August 31, 1973, in addition to the quota-quantity specified for such article under TSUS item 950.02, without rendering or tending to render ineffective, or materially interfering with, the price support program now conducted by the Department of Agriculture for milk, or reducing substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic milk.

The pertinent part of the text of the President's letter of July 18, 1973, to the Commission follows:

Pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, I have been advised by the Secretary of Agriculture, and I agree with him, that there is reason to believe that additional supplies of nonfat dried milk may be imported during a temporary period ending August 31, 1973, without rendering or tending to render ineffective, or materially interfering with, the price support program for milk now conducted by the Department of Agriculture, or reducing substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic milk.

Specifically, reference is made to the following article presently subject to section 22 quantitative limitations under item 950.02 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States:

Dried milk, provided for in part 4 of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1972), described in item 115.50 (Dried milk, other than buttermilk, containing not over 3 percent of butterfat).

The Secretary has also advised me, pursuant to section 22(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, that a condition exists requiring emergency treatment with respect to nonfat dried milk and has therefore recommended that I take immediate action under section 22(b) to authorize the importation of 80,000,000 pounds during a temporary period ending August 31, 1973. I have, therefore, this day issued a proclamation establishing a special temporary quota of 80,000,000 pounds to be effective through August 31, 1973. This quota is in addition to the quantities otherwise authorized to be imported under section 22 quantitative limitations.

The United States Tariff Commission is, therefore, directed to make an investigation under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and to make findings and recommendations as to whether 80,000,000 pounds of the above-described article may be imported during a temporary period ending August 31, 1973, in addition to the quantities otherwise authorized to be imported under section 22 quantitative limitations, without rendering or tending to render ineffective, or materially interfering with, the price support program now conducted by the Department of Agriculture for milk, or reducing substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic milk.

* * * * *

The Commission is directed to report its findings and recommendations at the earliest practicable date.

Sincerely,

(Signed)
RICHARD NIXON

Hearing. A public hearing in connection with this investigation will be held in the Tariff Commission's Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., beginning at 10 a.m., E.D.T., on July 30, 1973. All parties will be given opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at such hearing. Interested parties desiring to appear at the public hearing should notify the Secretary of the Tariff Commission, in writing, at its offices in Washington, D.C., at least by the close of business on July 25, 1973. The notification should indicate the name, address, telephone number, and organization of the person filing the request, and the name and organization of the witnesses who will testify.

Because of the limited time available, the Commission reserves the right to limit the time assigned to witnesses. Questioning of witnesses will be limited to members of the Commission and officials of the Department of Agriculture.

Written submissions. Interested parties may submit written statements of information and views, in lieu of their appearance at the public hearing, or they may supplement their oral testimony by written statements of any desired length. In order to be assured of consideration, all written statements should be submitted at the earliest practicable date, but not later than the close of business on August 3, 1973.

With respect to any of the aforementioned written submissions, interested parties should furnish a signed original and nineteen (19) true copies. Business data to be treated as business confidential shall be submitted on separate sheets, each clearly marked at the top "Business Confidential," as provided for in section 201.6 of the Commission's *Rules of Practice and Procedure*.

By order of the Commission:

KENNETH R. MASON,
Secretary.

Issued July 19, 1973.

[AA1921-126]

COLD ROLLED STAINLESS STEEL SHEET AND STRIP FROM FRANCE

Notice of investigation and hearing

Having received advice from the Treasury Department on July 11, 1973, that cold rolled stainless steel sheet and strip from France are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value, the United States Tariff Commission July 20, 1973, instituted investigation No. AA1921-126 under section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(a)), to determine whether an industry in the United

States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States.

Hearing. A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held in the Tariff Commission's Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, beginning at 10 a.m., E.D.S.T., on Tuesday, September 11, 1973. All parties will be given an opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at such hearing. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be received by the Secretary of the Tariff Commission, in writing, at its office in Washington, D.C., not later than noon, Thursday, September 6, 1973.

By order of the Commission:

KENNETH R. MASON,
Secretary.

Issued July 23, 1973.

Index

U.S. Customs Service

	T.D. No.
Consolidated aircraft bonds (air carrier blanket bonds), approved :	
China Airlines, Ltd.....	73-206
Venezuelan International Airways (Venezuelan Corp.).....	73-205
Customs Delegation Order No. 34 (Rev. 1) ; delegation of authority to waive claims for erroneous payments of pay and allowances to employees	73-202
Foreign currencies ; daily rates :	
Hong Kong dollar, for the period June 25 through 29, 1973.....	73-207
Iran rial, for the period July 9 through 13, 1973.....	73-207
Philippine peso, for the period July 9 through 13, 1973.....	73-207
Singapore dollar, for the period July 9 through 13, 1973.....	73-207
Thailand baht (tical), for the period July 9 through 13, 1973.....	73-207
Quotas ; rules and procedures for administration of quotas and handling of quota merchandise by Customs.....	73-203
Reimbursable services, excess cost of preclearance operations, effective with pay period beginning August 5, 1973.....	73-201
Sewn down pleats, tucking ; decision in C.D. 3867, limited.....	73-204

Customs Court

Alternative claim ; classification, erroneous, C.D. 4461	
Ball or roller bearings ; integral shaft bearings, C.D. 4461	
Bearings, integral shaft ; parts of pumps for liquids, C.D. 4461	
Classification, erroneous ; alternative claim, C.D. 4461	
Combination article ; part of auto water pump, C.D. 4461	
Construction :	
Tariff Schedules of the United States :	
General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation 10(1j), C.D. 4461	
Item 660.52, C.D. 4461	
Item 660.90, C.D. 4461	
Item 680.35, C.D. 4461	
Item 692.25, C.D. 4461	
Integral shaft bearings :	
Ball or roller bearings, C.D. 4461	
Parts of motor vehicles, C.D. 4461	

Judgments in appealed cases (p. 36) ; appeals :

- 5439—Automobiles with optional equipment, reappraisalment of, A.R.D. 277
- 5501—Fluorspar ; percentage by weight of calcium fluoride content ; analyses of samples ; TSUS, C.D. 4303
- 5540—Fog and driving lights ; illuminating articles ; electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles ; TSUS, C.D. 4410.

Legislative history ; Tariff Classification Study, 1960, Seventh Supplemental Report, 1963, C.D. 4461

More than ; part of auto water pump, C.D. 4461

Part of auto water pump :

- Combination article, C.D. 4461
- More than, C.D. 4461

Parts of :

- Article ; specific provision, C.D. 4461
- Motor vehicles ; integral shaft bearings, C.D. 4461
- Piston-type engines ; shaft bearings, integral, C.D. 4461
- Pumps for liquids ; bearings, integral shaft, C.D. 4461

Shaft bearings, integral ; parts of piston-type engines, C.D. 4461

Specific provision ; parts of article, C.D. 4461

Tariff Commission Notices

Ampicillin ; notice of hearing ; p. 38.

Nonfat dry milk ; notice of investigation and date of hearing ; p. 38.

Notices of investigations and hearings :

- Cold rolled stainless steel sheet and strip from France ; p. 40.
- Germanium point contact diodes from Japan ; p. 37.



Journal of Personality and Social Psychology

Volume 58, Number 1, July 1990
Published by the American Psychological Association
0022-3816/90/050000-00\$02.00/0

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Editorial Board
Editor: David T. Gelles
Editorial Assistant: [Name]
Editorial Board Members:
[List of names]
Editorial Board Members:
[List of names]

Editorial Board
Editor: [Name]
Editorial Assistant: [Name]
Editorial Board Members:
[List of names]
Editorial Board Members:
[List of names]

Editorial Board
Editor: [Name]
Editorial Assistant: [Name]
Editorial Board Members:
[List of names]
Editorial Board Members:
[List of names]

Editorial Board
Editor: [Name]
Editorial Assistant: [Name]
Editorial Board Members:
[List of names]
Editorial Board Members:
[List of names]

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

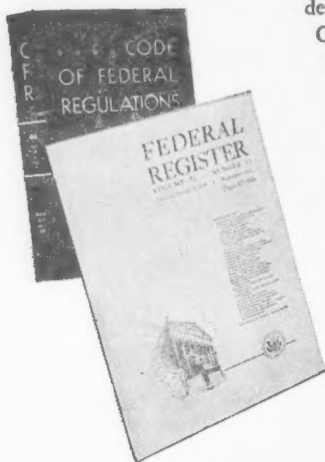
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID



CB UNIVE300UD R 1
UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
J REED SUPVR PERIODICALS
300 N ZEEB RD
ANN ARBOR MI 48106

THE FEDERAL REGISTER...

publishes daily the full text of Presidential Proclamations, Executive Orders, and Reorganization Plans, together with Federal agency rules, regulations, notices, or similar documents having general applicability and legal effect.



The **FEDERAL REGISTER** is keyed to, and is a daily supplement to the **CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS**. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, the **FEDERAL REGISTER** is priced at \$25 a year; \$2.50 a month.

The **CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS** is a *codification* of rules and regulations issued by the administrative agencies of the Federal Government. Regulatory material published in the *Federal Register* is keyed to the *Code of Federal Regulations* which is published under 50 titles, pursuant to section 11 of the Federal Register Act, as amended.

For **SAMPLE COPY** of the **FEDERAL REGISTER**, write to:

Director, Office of the Federal Register,
National Archives and Records Service,
Washington, D.C. 20408

